

A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC
 "It is a duty to the public to send this certificate. I had the grip in the winter of '91 and so severely that it deprived me of the use of my arms so that my wife had to dress and undress me. I tried five doctors and not one accomplished anything. Then I determined to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Before I had taken one bottle I had the use of my arms, thank God. These are facts and can be verified by many persons here. I am a pastor of the M. E. Church. C. W. CLARK, Clark Creek, Mo. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

Thin Children Grow Fat
 on Scott's Emulsion, because fat foods make fat children. They are thin, and remain thin just in proportion to their inability to assimilate food rich in fat.

Scott's Emulsion
 of Cod Liver Oil is especially adaptable to those of weak digestion—it is partly digested already. Astonishing how quickly a thin person gains solid flesh by its use! Almost as palatable as milk.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
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 Highest Awards
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 On the following articles:
 BREAKFAST COCOA, FLAKES, E. 1. CHOCOLATE, GUERRE'S SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER.
 For "the best" and "the most valuable" of material."
 Sold by Grocers Everywhere.
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BAD BLOOD
 Is a source of much suffering. The system cleansed of all impurities, and the blood made pure and healthy. S. S. S. is a powerful purifier, and builds up the general health.
MADE PURE
 S. S. S. Cures, Cures, Cures.
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 Beautifully finished.
 This little book teaches the child to read and write. It is a masterpiece of mechanical art. For \$1.00 you will find it in your dealer's hands.
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SMITH
 Sells the Best. The Cheapest.
WALL PAPER
 127 West Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM & GARDEN

THE BEST COW.

The best cow is the one that yields the greatest amount of butter fat in the course of the year at the least expense to her owner. The very prevalent idea that a thin cow is necessarily a good dairy animal is a mistaken assumption. Some cows remain poor in flesh because they use their feed to make milk and fat, but a good many others which are equally hearty feeders remain thin because they lack the power to properly assimilate and digest their food. The same rules and exceptions hold good with animals as with people. The largest eaters are not necessarily the biggest or strongest.

CANADA THISTLES.

A writer in Garden and Forest describes the novel and effective method he took for clearing some neglected land of Canada thistles. As an experiment he took a clover-cum-cum, made of two-inch plank, loaded it with as much stone as the horses could draw and broke the thistles down flat and then plowed them deeply under. The plan succeeded perfectly. It seems that their entire vigor, vitality and substance were then in their tops, as they were ready for scattering the seeds. They were entirely destroyed, and a market gardener raised vegetables on the land the next season. Not a sign of a Canada thistle has been seen on the ground to this day.

A GOOD FERTILIZER.

A very cheap and easy way to prepare bones to supply as a fertilizer is by the use of ashes. Break the bones as small as is possible. Then cover the bottom of a barrel or box with a few inches of ashes, then put in a layer of bones, and so on until the receptacle is filled. The time required for the decomposition of the bones depends upon the strength of the ashes, the size of the bones and the amount of moisture in the mixture. The mixture should be made quite damp by pouring water on it, but not enough water should be used as to cause it to drain. Hard wood ashes which are not best exposed to the weather are best for reducing bones.—American Farmer.

FATTENING STEERS FOR MARKET.

In bulletin No. 39 of the Kansas Station the results are published of experiments in fattening two classes of steers for market, the experiment extending over two years. One class was fed out of doors, without much protection from inclement weather, while the other lot was fed indoors and given all the protection possible. One lot was fed in a yard with a shed closed on three sides, but open on the north side, and the others were tied up in the stables. About the same amount of feed was given to both sets, although those out of doors were subdivided into other lots, and various kinds of food were fed to ascertain as well the best winter food. The results of this feeding seemed to show that while cattle needed protection in the winter they did not require to be shut up so close. They grew fatter and needed exercise. The animals that were exposed to the cold gained as fast, but at a heavier expense, as they demanded more food. The directors concluded that cattle in the winter should have good protection from bad weather, but also exercise in the open air on good days. If they are to be kept in the stables they should be introduced gradually, or they will lose flesh for the first few weeks.

NEW ORIGIN CULTURE.

I would call attention to the new method of raising onions, says C. T. Ahrens in the Epitome. Having tried it myself I know it to be far ahead of the common mode of culture. The new way consists in sowing the seed in a hot-bed on or eight weeks before the usual time of sowing in open ground. Prepare the ground as you would for planting in the old way. The ground cannot be made too rich and fine and must be as free from stones as possible. A sandy loam, with plenty of decaying vegetable matter and well drained, is the right kind of soil for onions.

Transplant the onions into rows one foot apart and three inches apart in the row. While the transplanting takes a good deal of time and labor, it makes the other cultivation so much easier that there is a real gain, so it is worth more labor to put a weekly onion bed in order than it is to transplant young onions. By this method of raising onions the best a single larger onion in which the seedling naturally they will grow larger and produce a heavier crop. It makes onion culture almost a sure thing.

If the season is late, the onion crop is kept growing in the hot-bed until the ground is too hot to put in proper condition, as they are easily transplanted at any time in their growth before the first frost begins to settle. A hot-bed should be set out last week in March, and should be set out in May.

which will produce enough onions for eight or nine square rods of ground.

A WINTER REMEDY FOR PEACH MILDEW.

California peach growers have found that the use of lime, salt and sulphur wash in the winter, when the trees are dormant, prevents mildew during the following summer. This wash, if properly prepared by a long boiling, is a very active fungicide, and destroys the spores of the mildew when resting upon the bark during the winter. The application of dry sulphur during the spring will also check mildew, but the use of lime, salt and sulphur meets the double purpose of killing both scale insects and fungus spores.

California peach mildew is not the same as the common form of the East, and it has been found that Bordeaux mixture will not be effective enough to destroy the peach mildew which occurs in that State. Bordeaux mixture is a good application to kill spores, but it will not stop the mycelial growth of all fungi.

The following formula is used: Unsulphured lime, 50 pounds; sulphur, 50 pounds; slacked lime, 15 pounds; water to make 60 gallons. Place 10 pounds of lime and 20 pounds of sulphur in a boiler with 20 gallons of water and boil over a brisk fire for an hour and a half, or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this is done place the mixture will be of an amber color. Next place in a cask 50 pounds of unsulphured lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thoroughly slake, and while it is boiling add the 15 pounds of salt. When this is dissolved add to the lime and sulphur in the boiler and cook for half an hour longer, when the necessary water to make 60 gallons should be added.—New England Homestead.

BULL POWER.

There are many good reasons why bulls should be worked more than they are, and no good reason that we are aware of why they should not be, except that they are sometimes unruly and hard to manage. When this objection is of little consequence, and if a little tact is used in feeding his majesty with a few oats after his work is done, he will soon become reconciled to the drudgery and take to it kindly. The bull has advantage of the horse for this kind of work in that he is not likely to be in demand for other work and can be depended upon when wanted.

The improved conveniences of the modern dairy farm, such as the use of a cheap power of some sort for running the separator, the churn, pumping water, sawing wood, etc. The windmill is admirably adapted to doing many of these jobs, such as pumping water and sawing wood, and cutting fodder, which can be done whenever the wind blows and occasion demands. But a power that can be depended upon for moderate work daily, without regard to wind, and that shall be less expensive than wind, and that shall be in demand on many dairy farms, and the bull seems admirably qualified to fill this want.

There can be no question that moderate daily exercise is a good thing for the bull; it makes him more vigorous and sure as a sure, more tractable and less dangerous to handle, and greatly diminishes the risk of his suddenly becoming treacherous. The testimony of many farmers who have tried it is unanimous on these points.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

POULTRY NOTES.

Cross breeding will increase size. Chickens should be given warm, but never hot food.

In winter now is the best time to feed green food.

Meat is apt to cause bowel trouble if given too freely.

A stunted fowl will never make a good market chicken.

The earlier the pullets are hatched the sooner they will lay.

The eggs from a pullet are usually smaller than those of a hen.

The newly-hatched chick needs almost as much care as a baby.

Barley is an excellent poultry food. It is largely used in England and Canada.

It is said that eggs will keep for a longer time if kept cool and turned every other day.

White leghorns are a trifle heavier than the browns, and their eggs are slightly larger.

As artificial incubation becomes simplified and the results more certain, it will be more generally adopted.

It is the small holes that cause rot in a flock. A pot of lime and a lot of old newspapers are the best preservative of this disease.

A difference of ten degrees in the temperature of the poultry house may be the turning point between laying and not laying.

Letting a young hen sit on a nest when she is not laying does not harm her, but it does not harm her either. Letting a young hen sit on a nest when she is not laying does not harm her, but it does not harm her either.

The Origin of Earrings.

It is a strange tradition among the Arabians that earrings came into use in the following way: When Pharaoh summoned Abraham and reproached him for his outcast (in saying that Sarah was his sister), Abraham prayed for the king, and Allah healed the king, who now gave Abraham many rich presents, and among others an Egyptian slave named Hagar. She bore him a son, whom he called Ishmael. But Sarah was barren, and the more jealous since the light of Mohammed came on Ishmael's forehead, she demanded Abraham to put away Hagar and her son. He was undecided until commanded by Allah to obey Sarah in all things. Yet he entreated her not to cast off her bondmaid and her son. But this so exasperated her that she declared she would not rest until her hands had been imbrued in Hagar's blood. Then Abraham pierced Hagar's ear quickly and drew a ring through it, so that Sarah was able to dig her hands in the blood of Hagar without bringing the latter into danger. From that time it became the custom among women to wear earrings.

Colorado's Contribution.

Colorado has 3,000,000 acres under artificial irrigation. The farm products exceed \$12,000,000 a year; there are 1,500,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep, the coal field cover 40,000 square miles; the supplies of marble, granite and other building stone are inexhaustible.

Millions of Dollars.

Are annually lost because poor and inefficient. Now, when you see you want to cure the disease, you must use the best. The only way to cure the disease is to use the best. The only way to cure the disease is to use the best. The only way to cure the disease is to use the best.

Canada's New Gold Mine.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Canada's is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hagar's Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and nervous system. Hagar's Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the nervous system. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Canada's. Send for testimonials free.

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Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 25c. and 50c. bottles.

There are 2,500,000 buchelets in this country over 25.

Are your lungs sore? Hagar's Universal Cough Syrup will cure them. See all druggists.

Geneva has a watch school.

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 the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

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Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

May 10, 1894

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J. G. DUNSMORE, President

Commissioner's Notice.

Office of W. H. Grose, commissioner, Hantersville, W. Va., April 1894. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that in pursuance to an order of reference entered in the chancery cause

Elhart, Joyner & Co. et als. vs. J. W. Riley, adm'r, et als. made at the April Term of the circuit court of Pocahontas county on the 5th day of April, 1894, I will at my office in the town of Hantersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the

15TH DAY OF MAY, 1894,

proceed to take, state and report the following matters of account:

1st. A statement of the debts due from Jacob L. Arbogast, dec'd., with their dates, dignities and priorities.

2d. A settlement of the administration account of J. W. Riley, adm'r. of J. L. Arbogast dec'd., and report the balance due from said administrator to his intestate estate.

3d. Any other matter to be specially stated, deemed pertinent to the undersigned commissioner, or required by any party in interest to be so stated.

At which time and place you may attend.

W. H. GROSE,

Commissioner.

Notice To Creditors.

Elhart, Joyner & Co. et als.

vs.

J. W. Riley, adm'r, et als.

To the creditors of Jacob L. Arbogast dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob L. Arbogast dec'd. to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob L. Arbogast dec'd. for adjustment to W. H. Grose at his office in the said county, on or before the 25th day of May, 1894.

H. H. PATTERSON, clerk of the said court this 10th day of April, 1894.

6-8-94 J. H. PATTERSON, clerk

Commissioner's Notice.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, entered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the chancery cause of Jacob Sheets' adm'r. vs. Rachel E. A. Sheets and others, he undersigned commissioner of said court will proceed, at the law office of J. W. McClintic in the town of Marlinton, W. Va., on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1894, to receive and state the following matters of account:

1st. A settlement of the account of J. C. Arbogast as administrator of Jacob Sheets, dec'd.

2d. A statement of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.

3d. Any other matter deemed pertinent by the commissioner or required by any party in interest to be specially stated.

F. J. RYDER, Com'r of Circuit Ct., Pocahontas county.

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets adm'r.

vs.

Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjustment to F. J. Ryder, commissioner at his office in the said

county, on or before the 25th day of May, 1894.
H. H. PATTERSON, clerk of the said court, this 10th day of April, 1894.
6-8-94 J. H. PATTERSON, clerk

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VOL. 11, NO. 43.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

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Prosecuting Attorney, J. C. McClintic.
Deputy Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
S. L. Brown.
J. H. Patterson.
C. O. Arbogast.
Assessor, C. E. Beard.
G. M. Koe.
Amos Barlow.
Geo. Baxter.
Geo. P. Moore.
Com'r. S. Co. Cl.
Co. Surveyor, Coroner

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 8th Tuesday in June and 1st Tuesday in October.
County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, West Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,

Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

A. BRATTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. N. W. PHELPS,

Attorney-at-Law.

Marlinton, W. Va.
Will be heard at Times Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST.

Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

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Gen'l. Practitioner and
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AMERICANISM.

In the Forum, for April, Theodore Roosevelt tells in ringing words "What Americanism Means." His article reads in part as follows: "Our nation is that one among all the nations of the earth which holds in its hands the fate of the coming years. We enjoy exceptional advantages and are menaced by exceptional dangers; and all signs indicate that we shall either fail greatly or succeed greatly. I firmly believe that we shall succeed; but we must not foolishly blink at the dangers by which we are threatened, for that is the way to fail."

"There are two or three sides to the question of Americanism, and two or three senses in which the word 'Americanism' can be used to express the antithesis of what is wholesome and desirable. In the first place, we want to be broadly American and national, as opposed to being local or sectional. There is a second side to this question of a broad Americanism, however. The patriotism of the village or the belfry is bad, but the lack of all patriotism is even worse. One may fall very far short of treason and yet be an undesirable citizen in the community. The man who becomes Europeanized, who loses his power of doing good work on this side of the water, and who loses his love for his native land, is not a traitor; but he is a silly and undesirable citizen. He is emphatically a noxious element in our body politic as is the man who comes here from abroad and remains a foreigner. The third sense in which the word 'Americanism' may be employed is with reference to the Americanizing of the new comers to our shores. We must Americanize them in every way—in speech, in political ideas and principles, and in their way of looking at the relations between church and State. We welcome the German or the Irishman who becomes an American. We have no use for the German or the Irishman who remains such. We have no room for any people who do not act and vote simply as Americans, and as nothing else. Moreover, we have as little use for people who carry religious prejudices into our politics as for those who carry prejudices of caste or nationality."

"We stand unflinchingly in favor of the public school system in its entirety. We believe that the English, and no other language, is that in which all school exercises should be conducted. We are a gainst any division of the school fund, and against any appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes. We are against any recognition whatever by the State in any shape or form, of State-aided parochial schools. But we are equally opposed to any discrimination against or for a man because of his creed."

AUSTRALIA. FELICEMEN.

You'd be astonished to think from what out of the way corners of the great Island Continent the Australian police come. Great cities, tiny townships, lonely river crossings, pearl fisheries, and goldfields, each supply their contingent of rascals, reckless Englishmen, crazy Southseas, devil may care Irishmen and stout Germans. And what becomes their images evoke; what romantic, and almost unbelievable, histories the remembrance of their faces conjure up! For if the Australian police force have no other place, they certainly possess leading places for England's shavened heads both mounted and foot beaters.

have stories to relate; but in competition, the former must inevitably win the day. If among the smartly uniformed, military drilled, well set up city "Roberts," parading the side walks, regulating traffic, or escorting dainty members of the opposite sex across dangerous crossings, men with strange pasts hide themselves, how much more must this be the case in that world-famous refuge for broken swells, the mounted police.

I remember once having heard a story of a certain well known Governor's wife, who, dousing a ball, at Government House, chanced upon a trooper mounting guard in a lobby. She wished to let his comrades know that support would be provided in the Servants' Hall for the force on duty, and approached him for that purpose. One glance at his face told her that the private standing stiffly at attention before her was her own brother, a man from a crack regiment, who had left England in dire disgrace some years before. What the sequel was I never heard, but, strange as that coincidence was, others of a still more surprising and painful nature could be cited *ad infinitum*.—The Idler.

THE ACTION OF COLD ON ALCOHOL.—It is well known, says Cosmos, Paris, March 31, that brandies improve with age. This is one of the causes of the superiority of the products made by the monks at Grand Chartreuse, for they are able to keep brandy of the first quality in their cellars for years or more, while it is acquiring its flavor. This requires, however, a large capital, and M. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, whose researches in the phenomena of intense cold are so well known, hoping to obtain a similar effect in less time, has subjected to the action of very low temperatures some fine Italian brandy sent to his laboratory at Berlin for the purpose by the Italian Government.—Treated progressively to temperatures finally exceeding -200° C.—about that of interplanetary space—the spirit became a battery, semi-crystalline mass, and when it had returned to its normal temperature it had acquired the bouquet usually due to keeping for several years.—So little is known by chemists of the constitution of the alcohols that it is impossible to describe in chemical language the change that takes place. Brandy contains, besides ordinary ethyl alcohol, small quantities of other higher alcohols, and several acids, not to mention glycerin and various coloring matters and aromatic bodies. The cold produces perhaps certain phenomena of etherification and depuration and it is not improbable that it has the transformation of those aldehydes and acids that give to new brandy its disagreeable taste. It must be added that for this process, as for that which takes place naturally in course of time, only the best spirits must be used. But after all, says Cosmos, we cannot see the advantage that humanity will derive from this discovery. Brandy will become better, more of it will be consumed, alcoholism will increase—and it is difficult to see what society will have gained.

It is claimed that a recently completed bridge over the mouth branch of the Chicago River is the only one of its kind in existence, and it is certainly a radical departure from common methods, the principle upon which it works being that of raising or lowering a window. The bridge has been a tower of iron lattice work 191 feet high. The bridge, 89 feet in span and weighing 300 tons, extends between them its ends fitting into grooves. It is fitted with counter weights, cables and pulleys, all of which are governed by a 70 horse steam engine.—When the bridge is to be opened the engineer throws off the balance, and the bridges rises smoothly and horizontally in its grooves, halting at a height of 155 feet. It is probable that so ingenious a structure is by no means the last of its kind, as its advantages in certain situations are self-evident.

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HORSE RACING AT MINGO FLATS.

The recently formed half-mile track was utilized on May 1st and 4th, under the auspices of the New market Riding and Driving Association—a Club composed of Englishmen residing around Mingo, and these Spring races were voted the best that had taken place since the formation of the track. The weather was most propitious, and the large gathering enjoyed two good afternoons' sport. Mr. J. Heiden officiated as starter, Mr. R. Tuke as judge, Mr. E. K. Bruce as weigher in and Mr. A. Lawson as secretary. The first race was of one mile in 2 heats, there were six entries and was won by "Dandy Dick." This race was run for a prize offered by Mr. J. D. Langworthy.

"Dandy Dick" made the mile in 2:06, and won from "Dolly Varden" by a neck. To parody the words of a racing song: "Aye! so ends the tussle, I thought the fan muzzle. Was first, though the ringmen were yelling 'Dead Heat!' But 'Judge Tuke' he then said, 'The Black by a short head, And that's how the 'D. Varden' was beat."

The "cigar and umbrella" race then took place and was easily won by Mr. Marshall's "Dolly." The riders in this race were provided with lighted cigars and umbrellas and seated before their horses. At the word of command they were to hoist the umbrellas, mount on stirrup leathers, leap hurdles and pass winning post.

On the second day's racing, on Friday, the 4th, "Dolly Varden" owned by Mr. A. D. Bruce, won the race open to all comers, in which there were 9 entries. In the pony race of that day Mr. L. Tuke's "Maid of Mingo" and "Tom" being victorious in heats over the two other horses entered "Sister Mary" and "Dolly Varden" the final heat was not run. "Dolly Varden" was pulled up at the 4 mile bridge.

The "racing fraternity" will now indulge in the anticipatory pleasure of waiting till September for the next meeting.

"STARS & STRIPES."

TIN FOR FILLING TEETH.—Prof. E. T. Darby, of Philadelphia, (Dental Practitioner, Buffalo, April), has demonstrated that, when properly prepared, tin is equal to gold as a material for filling teeth. This tin is prepared by first melting the chemically pure metal into a disk, which is placed in a lathe, and thin, narrow shavings are turned from it. These have peculiar softness and adaptability, and are more cohesive than the best gold, but it has a density and hardness that few would give it credit for. Besides possessing many other advantages, it is especially congenial to tooth tissue.

1894.

Now is the time everybody wants an Almanac for the New Year—Numbers of these are published and scattered throughout the country. The one issued by The Centaur Company of New York City is by far the most beautiful and complete. They can be had FREE of our druggists.

Farmers have never seemed so busy before, and appear to be putting in an extra large acreage.—Wheat is looking exceptionally fine. Most have finished planting corn. Fruit will be plentiful.

Some one spoke of a "hill-side plow" as being the greatest invention of the age. To those not accustomed to the sight of one, it would be a novelty. They make cultivation of the rich hill-sides very practicable. By a change done in a moment by a "nimble twist of the lumber wrist" they are turned upside down and so plow "both going and coming." As the furrow is always turned down hill, it is a very speedy way of plowing.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to-wit:
At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, May 7th, 1894.

L. M. Waugh plaintiff
vs.
Ella L. Waugh (nee Buzzard) and Eleanor M. Buzzard defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce a judgment lien against the lands of the defendant, Ella L. Waugh, and to obtain a decree of sale of said Ella L. Waugh's interest in a certain tract or parcel of land situate near "Deer Lick" in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant, Ella L. Waugh, is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that she do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 7th day of May, 1894.
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
Andrew Price, p. q.

Commissioner's Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, (J. C. A. J.) entered on the 6th day of April, 1894, in the two consolidated causes in chancery of Levi Day, Administrator of the estate of James Sharp, dec'd, vs. James Sharp's heirs, etc., and of Martha J. Carter, dec'd, vs. Wm. Skene, etc., and James Sharp's Ex'rs, vs. James Sharp's heirs, etc., the undersigned commissioner of said court will proceed at a law office of L. M. Waugh, in the town of Marlinton, W. Va., on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1894, to take and state the following matters of account:

1st.—"Had amount of judgment liens, if any, remain unpaid in the first of these causes on their dates, dignity and priorities and to whom due."

2d.—"What amounts are due from Wm. Skene as ex'or of James Sharp, dec'd, in the second of the above causes, and to whom the same are payable."

3d.—A settlement of the account of H. S. Rucker, Special Receiver in the first of the above causes if he shall find any error in this report heretofore made by him.

4th.—"In account of all debts of Wm. Skene, dec'd, placing them in the order of priority."

5th.—A settlement of the administration accounts of J. C. Arbogast, S. P. C., and of such Admin'r of Wm. Skene, dec'd."

6th.—An account of the real estate of which Wm. Skene died seized with its location, value and title.
L. M. WAUGH, Com'r.
County of Pocahontas, West Virginia.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Wm. Skene, dec'd, In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to adjust the real estate of Wm. Skene to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Wm. Skene, for settlement to L. M. Waugh, Commissioner, at his office in the said county on or before the 1st day of June, 1894. Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said court, this 14th day of April, 1894.
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

L. M. WAUGH, S. P. C.
In witness whereof,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Given publicly at my residence.

ITALY'S FAVORITE FOOD.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PROCESSES OF MAKING MACARONI.

In Europe it is almost entirely handmade. While in the United States machinery is utilized.

THE making of macaroni is undoubtedly increasing in the United States, and this is by no means due to the growth of the Italian population here alone.

Americans are taking more and more to this sort of food. Macaroni, says the Scientific American, is a preparation of wheat originally peculiar to Italy, in which country it is an article of food of national importance. The same substance in different forms is known as vermicelli, spaghetti, Italian macaroni, tagliatelle, etc. These substances are prepared from hard, semi-translucent varieties of wheat. Hard wheats are richer in gluten than the soft and tender wheats. These wheat preparations formed macaroni are met with in various forms, such as thin threads called vermicelli, from its thread-like appearance, thin sticks and pipes, stars, disks, ribbons, tubes, etc.

In the manufacture of macaroni about 100 pounds of semolina or granulated wheat is first put into a circular iron mixing machine, three feet in depth and three feet in diameter. A quantity of boiling water is then added and the substance mixed up into a stiff dough by a revolving shaft armed with circular teeth which runs down through the centre of the machine. The dough is then taken out and placed in a circular wooden rolling machine three feet in height and eight feet in diameter, over which for forty minutes travels a revolving granite roller five feet in diameter, eighteen inches in width, weighing three tons. After the dough has been thoroughly rolled and pressed, it is placed in a kneading machine. A layer of dough about four inches in thickness and about eight inches in width is placed around the outer edge of a circular revolving pan six feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep.

Attached to the framework of the machine across the centre of the pan are two loose cone-shaped gearing wheels, which in turn revolve, carrying their teeth into the dough. This operation continues about twenty minutes, thoroughly mixing and kneading the substance. It is then placed in the cylinders of the macaroni press. These cylinders are about 2½ feet in length and about fifteen inches in diameter, on the inside of which, resting on a flange at the bottom, is a copper mould. These moulds are of one inch thick and perforated with holes through which the pipes of macaroni are passed. The pipes are made hollow by means of a circular piece of copper held in place by a pin running across the centre of the hole on the inner side of the mould. As the dough is pressed over the pins it divides in the centre and unites itself again as it passes out of the mould. About 100 pounds of dough is placed in the cylinders at a time, which is pressed out through the inside by means of an acetylene fitting plunger or piston. One thousand pounds pressure is used, the cylinder emptying itself in about forty-five minutes. As the pipes of macaroni pass out of the mould they are cut off into ten foot lengths and taken to the cutting table, where they are sent into small lengths for drying. The macaroni is then placed on pasteboard and racked away for eight days to dry, in a temperature of eighty degrees, when it is placed in boxes and is ready for market. The macaroni employs about 125 Italian hands and turns out about 2,500,000 pounds yearly.

Having thus described the method of manufacturing macaroni in New York, we will now give an account of the way the article is made by hand in Italy.

The hardest and finest varieties of wheat are selected, first washed and thoroughly dried in the sun. This wheat is then correctly ground and run through a revolving sieve to separate the starch from the bran and husky portions. It is then successively passed through a series of six hand sieves, such a little finer than the preceding, for the purpose of separating the husky portions from the bran. This operation is repeated until the bran is removed, and a certain kind of wheat is left. It is then ground in a mill, and a certain kind of wheat is left. It is then ground in a mill, and a certain kind of wheat is left. It is then ground in a mill, and a certain kind of wheat is left.

Next, the wheat is rolled into a stiff dough, and this dough is thoroughly kneaded by means of a large grain-like, hand-rolled iron, to expel the air and the starch of the flour, and to make it soft and pliable, and to give it the proper texture and color. It is then pressed and kneaded into the required consistency. It is then rolled into a stiff dough, and this dough is thoroughly kneaded by means of a large grain-like, hand-rolled iron, to expel the air and the starch of the flour, and to make it soft and pliable, and to give it the proper texture and color. It is then pressed and kneaded into the required consistency.

end of this lever and bobbing up and down so as to throw the weight at one instant on the lever, bringing it down into the dough, and then allowing it to spring up again, in order that it may be brought down in a new place.

After it has been thus mixed and kneaded for about an hour, the dough is put into presses with perforated bottom, and pressure being applied, it comes out through these holes in the shape known to us as macaroni. At this stage of the process it is, of course, soft and flexible, and in order to keep the various little strings of dough from sticking together, it is constantly fanned by a boy, so that the current of air thus made may slightly dry the outside of the strings and prevent them from adhering. It is then cut off and hung on racks or frames made of bamboo to dry. As it hangs on the frames the different pieces are of unequal length, and a boy passes rapidly over them, wringing of the longer ends to make them uniform.

The drying process has to be done in the shade and in a place not exposed to the wind; for, if dried too quickly, or if the slender pieces were blown against one another, they would be apt to break. When sufficiently dry it is removed from the frames and packed in boxes such as are familiar to all grocers.

Macaroni of different sizes are made by changing the movable bottoms of the press and employing different sized perforations. Each of these perforated holes has a core or center around which the dough has to pass, and this produces the hollow which is a characteristic of the macaroni. The reason of this arrangement is, if the macaroni is made solid, it would take very long to dry when hung upon racks, and also when dried it would be difficult to cook it without a great deal of boiling, and impossible to do so uniformly. So important is this consideration, and so defective do the Italians regard the product if not thus perforated, that a proverb has arisen in Italy to the effect that "A foolish person is like macaroni without any hole in it."

Vermicelli is made from the same material and in the same way as macaroni, except that it is not hollow, it being so small that it is neither practicable nor necessary to make it so.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Palm leaves on the Amazon grow thirty feet long.

Cotton having a beautiful red color is being grown in some parts of Georgia.

Kid gloves are sewed with cotton thread, as it does not cut the kid as readily as silk.

The Hungarian Crown has experienced more vicissitudes than any other crown in Europe.

According to the measurements given in the Bible, the Ark was larger vessel than the Great Eastern.

A white deer, the first seen in Pennsylvania for years, was killed near Forkburg, in that State, recently.

Of the numerous cuttings in England, the oldest is William Sutton, of the Thetford Union, now in his 105th year.

In the Orient drinking water is cooled by filling a porous earthenware jar, the evaporation being great enough to cool water on the hottest day in a few hours' time.

A break in the main water pipe in a street in Tombstone, Arizona, was found to have been caused by the roots of a tree which had grown around the pipe and crushed it so that it burst.

Two hundred Australians, under the leadership of William Lane, are founding a "New Australia" in Paraguay. The colony proposes to settle 400 families in the country within two years.

There is said to be but one British house remaining where the old feudal custom is observed of guests and servants all dining together on Christmas night and the dance afterward being led by the hostess with the gamekeeper.

There has just been born at Bainsford, Falkirk, a boy whose mother is seventeen, his grandmother thirty-four, his great-grandmother fifty-four and his great-great-grandmother eighty-three, and all are alive and well. They are working people.

A Massachusetts thief has been successfully stealing money from the pockets of the poor. He is a small, thin, dark man, with a high forehead, and a keen, intelligent expression. He is a native of the State, and has been in the country for many years. He is a very clever thief, and has been successful in his attempts to steal from the pockets of the poor. He is a very clever thief, and has been successful in his attempts to steal from the pockets of the poor.

Swedish men on the streets of London are required by law to walk with their hands in their pockets, and not to carry anything in their hands. This law is intended to prevent the Swedish men from carrying weapons or other dangerous objects in their hands. It is a very peculiar law, and one that is not observed in most other countries.

When an old blind waiter from Italy comes to a restaurant, he is not allowed to sit down at the table. He must stand and wait for the waiter to bring him the food. This is a very peculiar custom, and one that is not observed in most other countries. It is a very peculiar custom, and one that is not observed in most other countries.

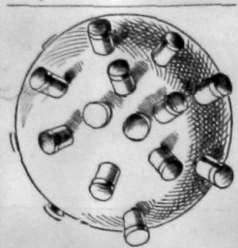
DEATH IN BOMBS.

TERRIBLE ENGINES OF HUMAN DESTRUCTION.

Valliant's Deadly Launch Canister—Packed With Diamond-Headed Nails Surrounded by a Mixture of Explosive Acids.

THE accompanying illustrations show the character of the engines of human destruction used recently in Paris and in Barcelona. They depend for their effect on the instantaneous expansion of gas developed in their highly explosive contents, and in the frightful concussion that comes not only killing or maiming human beings, but destroying solid structures. The cheapness and the now well-understood use of dynamite have made it the favorite explosive of the "propagandists by fear."

The canister used by Valliant in his attempt at wholesale assassination of



BOMB THROWN IN THEATRE, BARCELONA.

the members of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris he bought for thirteen cents at a store opposite the Hotel de Ville. He said he wanted to carry it in his lunch when he went to work. It was small enough to put in the pocket without being detected. This canister Valliant loaded with a mixture of what is known in Paris as green powder, or powder of chlorate, which was mixed with a solution of prussiate of soda and picric acid. The explosive quality was supplied by an infusion of sulphuric acid, saturating a ball of cotton.

The interior of the bomb was filled with nails having a pentagonal head, called in France diamond nails, which are used by upholsterers. When they were violently thrown around the Chamber of Deputies, besides wounding many of the members, they tore the curtains of the galleries almost into shreds.

In its descent from the visitors' upper gallery, the bomb struck a cornice, glanced off and exploded before it touched the floor. Forty-seven persons were injured.

In Valliant's house on the Rue de la Radierie there was found a large number of models of bombs and other numerous weapons, besides bottles partly or wholly filled with powders and liquids that combined would make a most destructive compound.

Discoveries by the police in Madrid regarding the recent bomb throwing in that city forced the Anarchist Soraol to confess that he manufactured the bomb thrown by Pallas at General Campos, and also the bombs buried by Jose Codina into the orchestra chairs in the Barcelona theatre. He is a finished mechanic, a fact which accounts for the thorough manner in which the missiles were made. These bombs were hidden for a long time in the flower pots that adorned the window sill of the room occupied by a feminine friend of Codina in Madrid. They weighed two and one-fifth pounds, and had a casing one-third of an inch thick. The missiles were in two parts. The first section contained eleven tubes, the second nine tubes.

Orain, who several years ago threw a bomb charged with fulminate among the guards surrounding Napoleon III, made use of the early method of exploding shells, and relied upon the object striking in a particular way in order to bring about the explosion, and consequently its result. Since that time great improvements have been made in the matter of assassination by bombs.

While the bomb used in the Barcelona theatre reproduced the same method of bursting as was relied upon by Orain, it was a great improvement upon his.



With black Persian leather. The rubber which is quite hard, is bound with a mixture of oil and tallow, and is covered with a layer of black leather. The tubes are made of wood and are bound to the bottom of the case. The bomb is of an oval shape, and is covered with a layer of black leather. The tubes are made of wood and are bound to the bottom of the case.

There are many more bombs in the world, and they are all made in the same way. They are all made in the same way, and they are all made in the same way. They are all made in the same way, and they are all made in the same way. They are all made in the same way, and they are all made in the same way.

have struck, because it was one entire mass of susceptible points.

Among the extraordinary methods employed by the Anarchists to destroy those against whom their enmity is

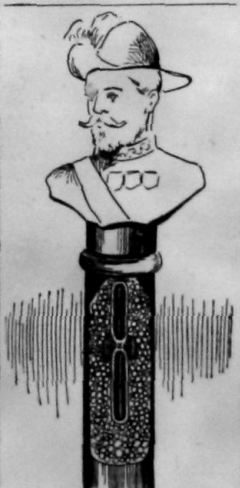


TIN CAN IN WHICH VALLIANT PLACED THE EXPLOSIVES.

directed are canes and umbrellas that hold concealed in their handles a deadly bomb, quite small, it is true, but with sufficient power to destroy. The plan is to take the cane or umbrella into the theatre, store or stock exchange and lay it on the floor or counter. The setting of it upright in its natural position will cause it to explode with fatal result.

The explanation is that the head of the cane holds two glass vessels oblong in shape, and each filled with an explosive liquid harmless in itself so long as it is kept away from the other. The cane is carried by the Anarchist in perfect safety by being held horizontally. But when lifted up and placed against the wall the fluid in the upper bottle runs into the lower, and the explosion takes place.

A bomb recently used to destroy a house in Paris was concealed in the centre of a tin can filled with green peas, the ordinary grocery article that is found upon every housekeeper's



BOMB CONCEALED IN A CANE HANDLE.

shelf. Its perfectly harmless appearance excited no suspicion, and thus the infernal machine within it had every time to culminate and blow everything to pieces.—New York World.

A Novel Cape.

A novel and effective cape, made of dark-tan cloth, trimmed and edged



with black Persian leather. The rubber which is quite hard, is bound with a mixture of oil and tallow, and is covered with a layer of black leather. The tubes are made of wood and are bound to the bottom of the case. The bomb is of an oval shape, and is covered with a layer of black leather. The tubes are made of wood and are bound to the bottom of the case.

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POET AND PEASANT.

A poet said peasant, side by side; Together dwell within the self-same vale; The poet's fame was noted far and wide; The peasant's not beyond the town's fair gate.

The poet sang of love and household joys; But neither wife nor children made him glad.

The peasant had a wife, two girls and boys; With him his life and his small cottage shared.

The poet mused, "What is this gift of mine? I'd but a dream, a hollow dream of mine; I would exchange it gladly at the shrine Of Hymen's altar for a young girl's smile."

The peasant sighed while at his daily task; Turning the furrows while he held the plow.

"Had I my neighbor's gift I would not ask For higher honors to bedeck my brow."

Ah! such is life, common fate of all; With pain and pleasure ever strangely bleat.

The gifts we crave on others lightly fall; And with our own we never seem content.

—Boston Post.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The man who labors under a delusion works for a bad pavment.

Anybody can see through people who make spectacles of themselves.—Dallas News.

The borrower is a good deal like pie-crust—he is very "short" and very sweet.—Truth.

When a man has no bills against him he must feel as if he belonged to the nobility.—Texas Sittings.

Eating one's own words isn't exactly a love-feast, but sometimes our friends enjoy seeing us do it.—Truth.

A man's worth and what a man's worth are, are, it frequently happens, widely different things.—Park and Dallas News.

Cholly, "Yes, we missed each other in the crowd." She, "That's just like her. She's always losing things"—Life.

A large part of the average backman's success is doubtless due to his knowing how to take people.—Buffalo Courier.

Clarus, "I owe you an apology, dearest." Fred, "Don't speak of it. I wish to remain a preferred creditor."—Pack.

"And do you ever invite your poor relations to visit you?" "O yes, indeed. You see they are all too poor to get here."—Judge.

"Bilke's is a strong face, or I'm no judge of physiognomy." "I thought to be. He and his whole family are living on it."—Buffalo Courier.

Mamma, "Aren't you home from school earlier than usual to-day?" Bobby, "Yes, mamma, I wasn't kept in to-day."—Harper's Young People.

"I wonder what this image represents." "The god of humor, probably. Don't you see that it is full of little funny cracks?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Why in the world do you want to get your daughter to be a violin, Jawn?" She is not musical, is she?" "Not at all; but violins have chin rests."—Judge.

Jinks, "I don't think it looks well for a minister to wear diamonds." Elkins, "Why not? Aren't there sermons in stones?"—Kato Field's Washington.

"I wonder how it was discovered that she had a brain fever?" "Probably by the wonderful stories that men tell who go fishing."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

He, "Did you ever hear that Jagon's wife speaks two languages?" She, "Yes." He, "What are they?" "The one for company and the other for Jagon."—Inter-Ocean.

"Now, what must I do with this wedding cake to dream of it?" asked a gushing damsel of a mother-of-fool young man. "Just eat it; that's all," was the reply.—Tid-Bits.

She, "Tell me, now, have your affections always remained constant?" He, "I can truthfully say that they have, though I admit that their object has often changed."—Boston Transcript.

Maggie, "Some people are never satisfied to know that certain things are so, but are continually wanting to know the why and whereof of it." Maggie, "Yes, I wonder why it is?"—Philadelphia Record.

"It's bad luck," said the bad boy, "to give a person something sharp or pointed." I shouldn't be a bit surprised if young Mr. Zinkler and I were to part friendship after I have this pen in his chair for him."—Washington Star.

Batterdown, "Look! here, there! That's it! I've counted ten cracks and seven cracks of head; you've never counted." Batterdown, "There you are, batter down, don't they say? That's about enough—enough—enough."—Boston Transcript.

Young Young Another, "Haven't you met my poor old father?" I've met, but I have some good business advice that you would give on a more careful looking. I haven't seen him for a long time. "Let me see him, young man, off an account on his own part."—Chicago Tribune.

Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

South Carolina has about fifty thousand dollars' worth of intoxicants on hand which cannot be sold, according to the decision of the court. This is a very embarrassing position for the State to be in. The result will be, in all probability, that this liquor will be stored in the vaults of various public buildings where it will be for about one hundred years. Then when it has thus acquired a bouquet unheard of before, some thirsty king who is a power in himself will ransack the State and carry off the stock of 1894 which will have become by that time the theme of story and song.

Lord Rosetery has won the Derby and thus completed the goal of his ambition. When but a boy he resolved to become Premier of England; to marry the richest woman in the world; and win the Derby. He is on this side of fifty. He is a great man, no doubt, but our ideal is his predecessor, who simply went straight ahead, doing his duty and the honors of position, wealth and power so won were merely incidental and not the ends for which he has been striving. Gladstone will never die, but when Rosetery ceases to score points in life's game, he will be dead.

The fly that sat on the ox's horn, asked the ox if he troubled him.—The ox very candidly admitted that he did not know he was there. If Coxe had the politeness of a common fly, or at least of that one whose good manners have caused him to be remembered, and would take the trouble to ascertain whether he was affecting the government in any way, he would probably find out that this that we call the "gov-ernment" is an insensate thing, not to be influenced by an object lesson. He began with the intention of revolutionizing the policy of the present administration and ended by getting on the grass at Washington.

A moulder of public opinion sits at his editorial desk. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and had solved the secret of many great writers, which is that a man must either write about what he thoroughly understands, or else that which no one understands.—Today he has decided to write something about the TARIFF which he considers is well within the latter class. He is also a thorough spiritist and a good medium, and has by perseverance endowed some unfortunate spirits and compelled them to write his editorials for him. It is true that the handwriting of every inspired editor is most illegible, but what does a compositor care or know about it. They fall before the copy but are replaced by the something more of humanity. He has received a communication. The spirit writes: "The tariff is a fraud. And tariff reform is a law. It is your country's fate.—It is the one conspicuous flaw of an almost perfect government. An excellent system of partiality. As long as wrong triumphs over right! As long as men are selfish! As long as all governments tend to one, inevitably early dissolution, so long will your government have a fault! As long as your political machine has been in the hands of good men, and as long as the public mind has been in the hands of honest men, your country has been in America, where has been of little and there has been no glory, so long will you have an insensate government! America the tariff is your fault!" This insensate communication being received to the printer of our newspaper in the United States, the editor composed it as well and wrote a column on "A Tariff Tariff Tariff" in the Times of the 1st of June.

HOW THINGS ARE WORKING

A Mr. Case having the reputation of being a good farmer bought his farm in 1872, when wheat was worth \$1.80 in New York, his nearest market.

He was to pay \$15,000 for 105 acres. Five hundred dollars the payment in hand. His careful calculation was to pay out in eight years and be free of debt.

The first year besides expenses, interest, and taxes he paid \$2,000 on the principal. In 1873 silver was demonetized, the panic struck him before he had sold his crops.—He held over until 1874, and from the proceeds paid \$500 on the principal after meeting other claims.

While paying something every year, he now finds the value of his farm has shrunk faster than he has reduced the mortgage. Now the five thousand dollars unpaid covers the entire value of the farm if sold under foreclosure at this time. His books show that he has paid \$10,000 on the principal and \$15,000 in interest and yet his prospects for owning his farm are not as good as they were twenty years ago.

Such an instance explains in part the origin of panics, and illustrates what the United States Monetary Commission declares: "A shrinkage in the volume of currency has caused more misery than war famine and pestilence, and more injustice than all the bad laws ever enacted."

DUNMORE.

Dry and hot. Some of our farmers have commenced soaking their hogs to get them to hold water. The echo of the sheep shears are heard echoing from hill top to hill top.

Mr. Jacob K. Taylor has gone to Hottelville for a load of coal.

Mr. John Galford, of Alleghany, died at his home, Friday, aged about 35. We lose a good citizen by Mr. Galford's death.

Messrs. E. N. and H. M. Moody paid Clifton Forge a visit last week. The silver tongued auctioneer has returned from Marlinton and reports big sales.

A new postoffice has been established on Back Alleghany, Waverly name, with Charles Wanless postmaster.

BYRON.

Commissioner's Sale

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit court of Pocahontas county, rendered on the 21st day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause then heard together of F. H. Hall's Adm'rs. vs. F. H. Hall's heirs, and E. T. Dudley and others vs. F. H. Hall's heirs and others. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on

TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1894, to sell in front of the door of the courthouse said county to the highest bidder at public auction a tract of 1025 ACRES OF LAND lying in District No. 2 of Pocahontas county, W. Va., belonging to F. H. Hall, E. T. Dudley and Little E. Huff, jointly, his heirs and assigns of which are recorded at pages 430 and 421 of Deed Book No. 22, in the clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county.

Terms: Cash to amount of costs of suit and expenses of sale, and bonds to be given with good security for the residue of the purchase money, payable in three equal installments at 1, 2 and 3 years from day of sale, with interest from that day, the legal title to be retained as a mortgage security.

R. S. TURK, J. J. McCLINTIC, J. H. STEPHENSON, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, do certify that L. M. McClintic and John H. Stephenson, two of the above named Special Commissioners, have given bond as required \$11-97 J. H. PATTERSON, clerk

Order of Publication.

State of West Virginia, county of Pocahontas, to-wit: At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1894, H. S. Rucker, c. l. c.

vs. A. M. Pullin et al.,—

The object of this suit is to set aside as fraudulent a deed from A. M. Pullin and wife to J. W. L. Shue, bearing date 9th day of May, 1889, also a deed from J. W. L. Shue to Mary M. Pullin, bearing date May 10th, 1889, and also to set aside the deed from Mary M. and A. M. Pullin to J. F. Cutlip, dated 24th of February, 1891, and subject said tract or the purchase money due from said J. F. Cutlip to payment of judgment due plaintiff of \$66.55 with interest thereon from Dec. 20th, 1889, and the costs thereof and of this suit, also to subject said land to the payment of all other judgment liens thereon, and to this end to enjoin L. M. McClintic, Special Commissioner, from collecting the purchase money from J. F. Cutlip, and for general relief.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that A. M. Pullin and Mary M. Pullin are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 7th day of May, 1894.

J. H. P. PATTERSON, clerk.

H. S. Rucker, c. l. c.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.

To A. M. Pullin and Mary M. Pullin take notice, that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1894, between the hours of six o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m., at the law office of H. S. Rucker, in the town of Hottelville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, we will take the depositions of H. S. Rucker and others, to be read as evidence in our behalf, in a certain suit in chancery now pending in the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, and in which H. S. Rucker, in which we are plaintiffs and you and others are defendants.

If from any cause the taking of said depositions shall be delayed a day or more, the same shall be continued from day to day, or from time to time, at the same place and hour, until the same shall have been completed.

H. S. RUCKER, B. C. HILL and MARY E. HOLLINGSWORTH, By counsel.

H. S. Rucker, Sol.

S. W. Holt

My Spring stock of goods is now coming in and will be complete soon, and my customers will find anything they may desire in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, ETC.

The finest line of Cigars and Tobacco in the county.

Anyone can be suited in shoes as I have just received several hundred pairs of the latest and best styles on the market.

Now is the time to buy your Spring suit and you can be suit and fitted with my complete line of clothing.

Remember will remember that my business is to suit you in all respects and I will do it.

Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

I will want all the WOOL in the country, and pay the highest prices.

Come to Marlinton and see what bargains are kept in my store.

As low prices as can be found in the county are guaranteed to purchasers. Our terms are CASH and to responsible parties 30 days.

Marlinton, W. Va.

PILES cured in 100 cases without knife. No loss of time from business. No pain. No cure. Also cure hemorrhoids, piles, and all kinds of rectal diseases. DR. H. H. BUTTS, 322 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Rush's Belts & Appliances Cures Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Errors of Youth, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sexual Weakness, and all troubles in Male or Female. Prestonia Black and Book Co., Call or write. Volta-Medica Appliance Co., 222 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT FOLK Reduced to 10 lbs. without pain. No starvation. No inconvenience. No loss of time. No cure. Also cure hemorrhoids, piles, and all kinds of rectal diseases. DR. H. H. BUTTS, 322 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. H. H. BUTTS' CROWN'S HIGH BITTERS Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All doctors sell it. Genuine "Crown" mark and crown red lines on wrapper.

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Attention Farmers! THE FAMOUS WORLD BEATER McCormick Binders, and Reapers, and Mowers, and Binder Twines are Sold By T. A. SYDENSTRICKER, ACADEMY, W. VA. A full line of repairs constantly on hand. When in need of first class machinery, it will pay you to see him.

Price & Smith Prescription Druggists, Marlinton, West Virginia. DEALERS IN Pure Drugs, Medicines, Patent medicines, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC., ETC. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department. We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention. E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

INSURE NOW. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN. Offers the cheapest and best insurance of any of the Old Line Companies. Assets January 1 1893 \$56,236,089 12 Surplus January 1 1893 \$ 9,467,384 54 A PURELY U.S. COMPANY Transacting a larger business than any other purely American company. Its dividends the largest of any life company in the World. Proved by hundreds of comparisons with other leading companies. Rates at the Times Office.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENUINE WHOLE. The Best Shoe for the Least Money. \$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes. \$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles. \$2.50, and \$2 Shoes. Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes. LADIES' \$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75. THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD. ALL THE LATEST STYLES. DEALERS who put the name of W. L. Douglas on their shoes guarantee, which is to insure the value of their full line of goods. They are not to be sold at a low price, and the price is not to be lowered. For sale by BARLOW & MOORE, Edray.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Levi Day Esq. has authorized us to announce him as a candidate to represent Pocahontas county in the next House of Delegates of West Virginia, subject to the Democratic Convention.

HOME NEWS

Forty thoroughbred Berkshire and half-bred hogs for sale at a reasonable price.

W. McClintic, Buckeye W. Va.

The "brick men" have arrived and will begin to make the court house bricks.

Let us get a good base ball team soon. The weather is too hot for football.

The Hillsboro Academy will have its commencement on June 21st. The Marlinton Academy on the 7th.

The monument recently erected at the grave of Martha Washington is a tardy tribute to the memory of one loved by every American.

A most interesting service is to be conducted next Sunday at the Sulphur Spring near Edray by Rev. George P. Moore, in pursuance of an appointment made there 39 years ago by Rev. Samuel Young. We hope to give a full account of the proceedings next week.

Rev. Sharp, of Edray, cut himself very badly with a knife a few days ago. Dr. Price attended to the wound. The incident recalls an accident which happened to his grandfather, who died to death from a cut in the thigh from a pocket knife, caused by the knife slipping as he was shutting it.

Rev. Sloan, of Lewisburg, will preach here next Saturday evening and on Sunday.

Brewer, the man who was in court on the 18th of December, Buckeye Mountain, some eighteen months ago, was sentenced, for robbing a postoffice, to three years in the penitentiary, by Judge Jackson of the United States Court. Frank Chapman has been sent on to Charleston to await the action of the court.

The sale at public auction of the stock of goods remaining of the U. S. McNeill assignment took place last week. The entire stock was sold on. The goods, as a rule, went very low. The buildings were sold to Capt. C. B. Sweeney, of Dunmore, who acted the part of auctioneer. They were knocked down at \$280. It is not known what business will be carried on at that stand.

Went. On Williams River Mrs. Snyder, late of Highland county.

The court house was the matter of business which called the county court together last week. Mr. M. F. Giesy, of Wheeling, the architect and superintendent was here, accompanied by Mr. Jacobs, the gentleman who has the contract for the brick work. One change was made in the plan of the building which was to decide to build the tower higher so that the square would be level with the top of the roof of the building instead of to the height of the eaves as the first plans have it.

A competitive examination of candidates to be recommended as cadets and alternates to fill vacancies at West Point from the Third West Virginia District, will be held at the office of James H. Miller, in Boston, Summers county, West Virginia, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1894, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Applicants must be between 17 and 22 years of age, unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infirmities and immoral diseases and from any delinquency, disqualifying in military. Previous recommendation for cadet and alternate must appear at West Point on June 15th, 1894, for examination.

A band of gypsies passed through this county last week. The party was composed of some thirty people, and were to all appearances true gypsies. They were anxious to trade horses and tell fortunes. A twenty five cent fortune, as told by them, was about as follows: "A lucky face you've got, and for fifty cents I will tell you the name of your worst enemy—you were never stingy in your life and never will be—I can not tell you much for twenty five cents, but place your quarter in your hand and make a wish and I will tell you what you have wished for! Your wish was about your business and someone else—you will have good luck with that person—you have enemies (for fifty cents I will tell you their names) you live among the high class—the low dirty mean class try to keep you down but they can not do it—you will soon receive a lot of money unexpectedly—some one will try to keep you out of it—lies have been told about you and there will be more told—you have a happy and prosperous future before you—no one ever gave you anything but you have already been successful—work you do not like but have worked hard—but will not work hard long—you have more lady friends than men—tell me that I speak the truth when I say you have been married? No! There are two that love you, one fair and the other dark—their names I will tell you for fifty cents—more I cannot tell you for twenty five cents—the line of life and death is crossed by the line of trouble—you will have good luck and God bless you—but for fifty cents I could have told you many things you would like to know.

The Marlinton-Hillsboro game of football was played last Saturday resulting in the score of 1:1. The day was exceedingly warm. Probably four hundred people witnessed the game, a great many drove from Marlinton. Our team was in a rather "rocky" condition as one or two were sick when they played, and Mr. J. H. G. Wilson, the star player of Marlinton, was unable to play. The captain of the past season was unavoidably absent. The crowd was very enthusiastic. The teams were photographed by that excellent artist, Mr. J. W. Bever. Mr. John Egan of the Hillsboro team, made some remarkably skillful plays. Will McLaughlin was elected temporary captain of the Marlinton, and Dr. McClintic captained Hillsboro. The return game will be played at Marlinton on the 26th, unless otherwise ordered.

Hillsboro Team. Marlinton Team.
FORWARDS. Louis Yeager.
Alex. McNeil. RIGHT WING Norman Price.
Walter Clark. Frank Chapman. Pat Simmons.
LEFT WING John Gailford. John Yeager.
John Roman. Frank Anderson.
HALF BACKS. Howard Bird.
Can Beard. Albert Perkins. Jim Smith.
Henry McNeil. Ligon Marshall.
FULL BACKS. Walker Yeager.
Sam Clark. Will McLaughlin.
GOAL KEEPERS. Dr. McClintic. Prof. Byrd.

All subscribers to the tower and bell of the Marlinton church are requested to pay their subscription as soon as possible.
S. W. HOLT.

During the late meeting of the West Virginia Editors, at Wheeling, the staff of the Wheeling Intelligencer united to make the stay of their country brethren in Wheeling particularly pleasant. This State has a right to be proud of this newspaper as a representative of what a great newspaper ought to be. The Intelligencer has weathered all the storms for many years, and is regarded everywhere as a reliable and high grade newspaper, and its political relations, and we can glad

to have an opportunity of recognizing its merit even in this humble way.

PERSONAL.

Col. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, was in Marlinton on Monday. He was accompanied by G. B. Horton Esq., of New York.

Horton is reported as being the President of a Leather Trust, and is in this country looking up the hemlock bark that may be in these woods.

Capt. Marshall, of Mingo Flats, is in town.

Rev. E. F. Alexander and Mr. S. B. Hannah, of Green Bank, attended Presbytery at Elk city.

Mr. F. J. Snyder is visiting his daughter in Randolph county.

Messrs. Harry and Calvin McLaughlin, of Greenbrier county, passed through Marlinton last week.

RAMPS.

Rampion (*Campnula rampionculus*), a perennial plant, a native of Europe. The radical leaves are ovate lanceolate and wavy. The root is white and spindle shaped, and was formerly much used for the table under the name of Rampion or Ramps. The plant is now little cultivated except in France, where it is raised for its roots, which are used either as a salad or broiled, and for its young leaves, which are also used as a salad.

This is what botany teaches a bout a plant that grows wild in our mountains. Ramps is considered a great joke in these days. They make their appearance among the first of the wild plants of the woods, and as they are one of the best anti-scorbutics Nature has provided, the use of them is really medicinal. The breath of the person who has eaten of the plant is tainted, in something of the same way of the breath that has been affected by onions, but is more deadly. Ramps can be only be considered as a nuisance in one way, and that is, when the milk cow, which eats them greedily, has devoured enough of them to spoil her milk. The milk of a cow that has eaten ramps is the most nauseous thing on earth, and the butter made from the cream can be reckoned the worst in the world. It is very hard to keep the cows from feeding on ramps this time of year.

LORELIA.

Fine weather; corn planting over some corn up; sheep shearing in full blast; wool 15c per pound; eggs 7c per dozen.

Mr. Preston Clark and son were on the creek; Lee had a young red fox he had captured on Briar Knob.

Mr. Latham Sharp and wife of Elk were visiting Rev. S. C. Morgan this week.

W. B. Hill will start to Camden on the Gauley next week on business and will write a letter on his return giving a description of that place and its future possibilities.

Times are still there now on account of low water.

H. L. Caswell got badly hurt a few days ago by a rock falling on him.

A young gentleman of Buckeye was down last Sunday. He had a good excuse to sit up that night as some of the town scamps took his car the last time, about a mile, and set it upon a building in riding style, and he had to get some help to get it down.

OBSERVE.

DRIFTWOOD.

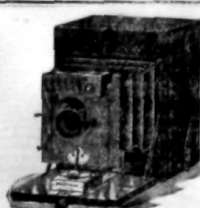
Main needed, corn planted, and the mountains all on fire.

Little Lawrence Wilkins, son of John M. Wilkins, was seriously hurt by falling from a horse, breaking his skull, through, through to his head, but he was not knocked around. Messrs. Wm. Day and Geo. Hunt took him to home leading him last week. We hope they will succeed. Large crowds attended the burial.

of our esteemed and much lamented friend, John G. Clifford.

Dr. J. P. Mooman passed through this part last week with a campaign smile on as long as a last year's drought. The doctor is a "God one" and will be hard to "freeze out" in this part.

LIMBER TIM.



The Folding Kase. A new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, - \$15.00 EASTMAN KODAK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

(Send for '94 Catalogue.)

Jeweler Smyth will be at Marlinton for the next 8 days repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully, M. D. SMYTH.

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